



SATURDAY, SEPT. 17, 1910.

SENATOR LORIMER.

Colonel Roosevelt Declines to Meet Him at Banquet.



T. R. WON'T DINE WITH LORIMER

Wouldn't Attend Banquet Unless Senator Was Excluded.

CLUB WITHDRAWS INVITATION

Former President Refuses to Associate With Men Accused of Election Bribery in Illinois.

Mr. Roosevelt didn't mince matters in his speech before the Hamilton club, of Chicago. He hit out straight from the shoulder and told the men of Illinois that the four men who have been indicted for bribing the legislature and the four who have confessed have committed a most infamous treason against American institutions.

The colonel told Chicago that they ought to be ashamed to allow men of corrupt leanings to represent them in the legislature. He said that any sane minded man who had read the reports of the two district attorneys engaged in the Lorimer case could arrive at only one conclusion. He didn't mention names, but he made himself clear on every point.

One of the important points that Colonel Roosevelt brought out was the fact that it is not necessary to convict a man in a court of law to be able to drive him out of public life.

Law honesty isn't the only thing, he said. If you know he is crooked, clinch him. The people have power in elective offices, he declared. The administrative heads have the power of removal from appointive offices.

Mr. Roosevelt refused to sit at the same table with Lorimer. As soon as he heard that the Illinois senator, who has been in the limelight concerning bribery charges of his election, was scheduled to appear at the Hamilton club dinner Mr. Roosevelt angrily declared that in that case he wouldn't attend. He was very emphatic in his declarations, too.

Members of the Hamilton club tried to dissuade Mr. Roosevelt from hasty judgment. A large crowd picked up their ears in order to catch every word. The colonel talked sufficiently loud for every one to hear. He had made up his mind and nothing on earth could change it, he said.

Judge John H. Batten told Mr. Roosevelt that he would ask Senator Lorimer to withdraw, but the colonel would hear of no such thing. He insisted that Lorimer be informed that Roosevelt had refused to associate publicly with him and there wasn't room for the two of them at the dinner. He could do that or leave the colonel out of it.

After a conference that was mighty brief, the Chicagoans decided to send this message to Senator Lorimer: "Colonel Roosevelt positively declines to sit at the same table with you. Our invitation to you is therefore withdrawn."

The colonel was satisfied when he saw this message and took occasion to reiterate his absolute refusal to have anything to do with Senator Lorimer.

Three Die in Fire on Battleship.

The North Dakota, one of the largest and most powerful battleships of the United States navy, had a fire in her fuel oil system while in Hampton Roads, Va. Three coal passers of the fireroom crew were killed and eight other enlisted men were injured.

The accident occurred during a test of the fuel oil apparatus under boiler No. 1, which is used to supplement the coal supply. The exact cause of the fire has not been ascertained. Engineers officers of the department, however, believe there was a leakage in the pipes and that the oil was ignited by sparks from the furnace. The victims of the accident were removed

to the hospital ship Bolace. The extent of the damage to the vessel has not been ascertained.

The dead are: Joseph Schmidt, of New York; Robert Gilmore, coal passer, of Newport, R. I., and Joseph Streit, enlisted at Grand Rapids, Mich.

The accident to the oil fuel system of the North Dakota is the first of the kind that has occurred in the navy since oil as an auxiliary fuel was introduced a few years ago. Under the system in use in the navy the oil is conducted through pipes to a settling tank, which is located in the fireroom. This tank is for the purpose of allowing the water to be separated from the oil. From the settling tank the oil is forced through pumps and then sprayed on the live fire under the boiler. The oil fuel enables a battleship to get up steam faster than by the use of coal alone and also effects an economy in the coal consumption.

Fails to Fly Across Irish Channel.
Robert Lorraine, the actor-aviator, failed to cross the Irish channel by sixty yards. He left Holyhead, Eng., and traveled sixty miles, being out of sight of land for more than forty miles, and then, with victory apparently in his grasp, fell into the sea. It was not known in Dublin that he was going to make the attempt. Yachtsmen in the bay saw an aeroplane descending from a great height. It hit the water about sixty yards from the shore near the Bailey light house.

Lorraine says that when he got out in the channel he met with considerable haze. He had some trouble with his engine. After he had covered one-third of the distance one of the wires broke, but he got along fairly well. As he neared the cliff he found himself too low to clear the face of the hill, and he doubled back, intending to ascend, when another wire broke and the machine immediately began to fall.

Lloyd W. Bowers Is Dead.

Solicitor General Lloyd W. Bowers, whom President Taft had picked for a supreme court justiceship, died in Boston of complications arising from an attack of bronchitis.

Solicitor General Bowers had been ill for about a month, but it was supposed he had recovered.

Mr. Bowers was appointed as solicitor general by President Taft, March 22, 1909. The appointment was one of the first official acts of Mr. Taft as president who had long held Mr. Bowers in high regard.

The first news of Mr. Bowers' illness became generally known through a telegram sent by Mrs. Bowers to President Taft last Tuesday while he was returning to Beverly from the west.

So solicitous was Mr. Taft that as soon as he reached Boston he called at the hotel and found the patient so much improved that he was able to see him. The physician who has attended Mr. Bowers here said that the patient was chatting cheerfully with his wife and son when, suddenly, he stopped talking and a moment later was dead.

The physician, Dr. Frederick Coggeshall, sped by automobile to the hotel on a telephone summons only to discover that Mr. Bowers had died instantly of a blood clot in the heart.

Dr. Coggeshall said that the original illness of Mr. Bowers, which took the form of a violent cold, was due to overwork.

Meat Packers Indicted.

J. Ogden Armour, Louis F. Swift, Edward Morris and Edward Tilden, the big four in the Chicago beef trust, were indicted by a federal grand jury, charged with being in a combination in restraint of trade in violation of the Sherman anti-trust law.

In addition named in the true bills were Arthur Meeker, of Armour & Co.; Charles Swift and several other men, ten in all, of lesser night in the beef combination. The corporations named in the recent true bill which was found faulty by Judge Landis weren't named. The grand jury had followed out the instructions of Judge Landis and indicted the men instead of the corporations.

Under section 2 of the Sherman anti-trust law those convicted under this indictment may be sent to prison for one year, fined \$5000, or both, in the discretion of the court.

Trades His Baby For Pig.

A Russian woman living near Winalup, Man., gave birth to twins, but her husband was so displeased over the dual addition to his family that he promptly traded one of the babies to another Russian for a pig.

The case came to the attention of the authorities, and a constable forced the father to cancel the trade, which he had made over the bitter protests of the mother.

It is probable that the entire family will be deported. Government officials point to this case as showing a need of reform in the divorce laws. The woman will be deported because of an unpayable act of her husband, though public sentiment favors letting her remain and shipping away the husband.

Postmaster Dies in Jail.

Death ended the career of William T. Briggs, postmaster of Hartford, N. J., in the county jail at Camden, N. J. Briggs, who was twenty-six years old, was arrested one week ago on a charge of being \$1800 short in his accounts. He confessed, according to the authorities, and said he had spent the money in fast living. He was committed to jail in default of \$1000 bail.

Briggs was taken with delirium tremens on Saturday. He was one of the best known men in South Jersey.

Eight Persons Drowned.

Eight persons were drowned near Guadalupe, Texas, as the result of a flood in the South Leon river, following a downpour of rain estimated at ten inches.

Eight Drown in Philippines.

Lieutenant Whitmore, of the constabulary; two corporals and five privates were drowned while crossing the Rio Agno Grande, in the Philippines.

Will Meet in Richmond Next Year. The Atlantic Deepwaterways as-

sociation accepted the invitation of the southern delegates to hold next year's convention in Richmond, Va.

GENERAL MARKETS

PHILADELPHIA—FLOUR weak; winter clear, \$4.42; city mills, fancy, \$6.40.
R. E. FLOUR steady, at \$4.40 per barrel.
WHEAT steady; No. 2 red, new, 90¢; old, 88¢.
OATS steady; No. 2 yellow, local, 66¢; choice, 68¢.
CATTLE: Live steady; hogs, 16¢; old roasters, 11¢; light, 12¢; dressed firm; choice fowls, 18¢; old roasters, 13¢.
BUTTER firm; extra creamery, 32¢; EGGS steady; selected, 30¢; 32¢; nearby, 28¢; western, 26¢.
POULTRY: Live steady; hogs, 16¢; old roasters, 11¢; light, 12¢; dressed firm; choice fowls, 18¢; old roasters, 13¢.
R. E. FLOUR steady, at \$4.40 per barrel, as to quality.

Live Stock Markets.
PITTSBURGH (Union Stock Yards)—CATTLE higher; choice, \$7.25 to \$7.50; prime, \$7.20.
SHEEP lower; prime wethers, \$4.25 to \$4.50; culls and common, \$2.25 to \$2.50; calves, \$9.50 to \$10; lambs, \$4 to \$5.50.
HOGS higher; prime heavies, \$10 to \$10.05; mediums, \$10.25 to \$10.30; heavy Yorkers, \$10.20 to \$10.25; light Yorkers, \$10.10 to \$10.15; pigs, \$9.25 to \$9.50; roughs, \$8.50 to \$9.

Crank Calls Roosevelt a Liar.
A rough, dirty looking man, wearing a battered derby hat, and with a two days' growth of beard on his face, jammed his way through the crowd at Island park, at Fargo, N. D., where Mr. Roosevelt spoke, and demanded an audience.

It was just at the conclusion of the colonel's speech to the laboring men of the west. On the platform from which Mr. Roosevelt had spoken were fully 1500 persons. They didn't know what it all meant.

"I've a question to ask," he yelled, as he pressed closer to the colonel. "I want to speak to you." Mr. Roosevelt, thinking that the stranger was a laboring man who wished to make himself clear on some point in the address, asked him what he wanted.

"Who is paying for this trip of yours?" the stranger cried.

"Who's paying for it?"

The colonel was very angry then, and he glared fiercely.

"That is a very impertinent question," replied Mr. Roosevelt. "I don't mind telling you, however, that the Outlook Magazine, with which I am connected, is paying for it."

The rough intruder stepped closer to Mr. Roosevelt, while the crowd stood and gasped. There were no policemen near.

"It's a lie, I tell you a lie," the man shouted. "The nation is paying for it. The country is doing it."

The colonel saw in a flash that the man was a socialist and probably a demented socialist. He rushed towards him, grabbed the man's right arm and jerked it upwards, wrenching it as he did so. He pushed the intruder back from him in no gentle manner and continued to push him so that the man had dropped to the ground. The man disappeared in the crush before an officer hove in sight.

Jury Frees Lee Browne.

Lee O'Neil Browne, charged with bribery in connection with the election of William Lorimer to the United States senate, was found not guilty by a jury in the criminal court at Chicago. This was Browne's second trial.

This termination of a case that has stirred the entire state and has attracted nation-wide attention was all the more sensational because of former President Roosevelt's refusal to attend the banquet of the Hamilton club in his honor if Senator Lorimer was to be present.

The verdict was a surprise to the many who had watched the progress of the second trial and had feared that a repetition of the tedious deliberations of the first jury, which was out 115 hours, would close the case.

Ty Cobb May Lose Eye.

That Tyrus Cobb, outfielder of the Detroit American league team, is in danger of losing the use of his right eye, was the announcement made by Hugh Jennings, the manager of the Detroit base ball team. Cobb did not come to Cleveland with the Detroit team for the four-game series in this city, but remained in Detroit to consult a specialist. If the specialist makes an adverse report, Cobb will not play any more this year.

The Detroit management may send Cobb to New York to be examined by specialists there.

Storm Wrecks Circus Tent.

Twenty members of the Phillips Dramatic company narrowly escaped death as the main tent collapsed in a fierce wind storm at Federalburg, Md. Actors and actresses made hair-raising escapes from flying poles. All were caught under the tent, but were rescued by townspeople.

Mad Rat Attacks Two.

A mad rat, so large that it was mistaken for a kitten at a short distance, made an attack upon several people seated upon a porch at York, Pa. Five-year-old Anna Adams was bitten through the foot and Edgar Leese was bitten upon the leg before the animal was finally dispatched.

Robbers Get \$7,500.

Gold bullion valued at \$57,500, part of a consignment of \$170,000 from the Washington-Alaska bank, of Fair banks, to the Dexter-Horton National bank, of Seattle, Wash., on the steam ship Humboldt, was stolen in transit.

Lead was substituted in the strong box that originally held the gold.

\$100,000 For York Inventor.

An invention of fibrous asbestos fire-proof covering for wire has been sold by H. Luke, a young and struggling mechanic of York, Pa., to the General Electric company, of Schenectady, N. Y., for \$100,000.

Soldier Drowned While Fleeting Arrest.

Fleeing a rest for absence without leave, Private C. McGlasson, Company H, Twenty-fourth Infantry, of Fort Ontario, jump into the Oswego river at Oswego, N. Y., and was drowned.

The True Reformers Have Much Trouble.

(Continued From First Page.)

known as the Savings Bank of the Grand United Order of True Reformers, which is operated as a corollary of the order, was chartered in 1888. Stock was subscribed to by individual members of the order. The charter of the bank provides that its board of directors shall be the board of directors of the True Reformers. Stock was sold on the condition that at the death of the stockholder, it should revert to the bank, and no provision is made for its reissue.

As to the unpaid claims against the order, which caused the Bureau of Insurance to sharpen its stick and to begin its work of peremptory reform, the following quotation is from the Hobson report, made to Commissioner Batten:

CHECKS WERE HELD.

This was the method of procedure: The treasurer of the order was cashier of the bank. The checks for payment of the insurance claims would be properly drawn by the order, and charged off on its books. This was all regular. The order had the money on deposit. Then the cashier of the bank would put these checks away in a drawer and they would not be paid. The records of the bank did not show that the checks had been presented. The bank looked all right. Oh, fine!

Immediate demand was made by Colonel Batten for the payment of the claims. The bank made its arrangements and paid them. But the commissioner was not satisfied with the management. He gave the order until the next bi-annual meeting, which is now being held, to cleanse its stained sheets.

For weeks past officers and members of the True Reformers have been notified that there must be a change of management. Taylor, the grand master, was told that he must step out, or he was given intimation to that effect. The result was to be an immediate investigation and firm application of the insurance laws. It was Colonel Batten's intention to reform the order, not to wreck it. He desires to build it up for should it fall it would drag down with it, probably, the entire fabric of colored secret societies to which the negro race pins its highest hopes.

STOOD TO GUNS.

All day yesterday delegations of members called on the commissioner at his office in the Capitol, some of the members undertaking to argue the points at issue with him. He produced his reports and official records, and told them what he expected. Expostulation was of no use. To the last delegation he delivered his ultimatum. Taylor's head must fall in the basket.

Yesterday's action of the Grand Fountain is regarded as a complete return to sanity and conservatism. In new hands the order is expected to continue its work steadily and successfully. At the last unity and harmony reigned. Taylor stepping down without protest.

The parent and leader of all such associations among the colored people of the United States, the United Order of True Reformers, has been generally venerated as a model of what such things should be, and held up as a pattern to be emulated. Its career, however, and more especially its recent management, have resulted in bringing it to the situation in which the Grand Fountain found itself when it assembled here on Tuesday.

The association was organized in 1881 by William Washington Browne, a colored minister of Richmond. A charter was issued on April 4, 1883. It steadily grew in membership and in importance, gathering thousands of people into its lodges, scattered throughout most of the Southern and Eastern States, and extending into the Middle West. The membership in Washington, D. C., is large.

SOLD ITS OWN PROPERTY.

In the annual report of Browne, the grand worthy master, in 1894, he recommended that the association purchase from him in fee simple the building which should be, and held up as a pattern to be emulated. Its career, however, and more especially its recent management, have resulted in bringing it to the situation in which the Grand Fountain found itself when it assembled here on Tuesday.

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GRAND MASTER RULES.

Under the laws of the order, the president is, or has the opportunity to be, a supreme power. The Grand Fountain, which meets only once in two years, elects a board of directors composed of the first five officers and nine others. During the absence of this board, however, the administrative duties are delegated to an executive committee, which is composed of the grand master, vice grand master, grand secretary, grand treasurer, and three others appointed by the grand master.

Even should he not be able to control the other three officers, he can with his own vote and those of the men he appoints, absolutely control the situation.

As a further mark of financiering, it is recorded that he wife of W. W. Browne, the founder, was, in 1893, by a vote of the Grand Fountain, given the sole right to manufacture regalia for the members. Her husband's salary was at that time small, but this privilege increased the rev-

enues of the family to a large extent. At the suggestion of the wily founder, in 1892 the order bought out the rights, paying \$3,000 for them.

BANK IN THE GAME.

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As to the unpaid claims against the order, which caused the Bureau of Insurance to sharpen its stick and to begin its work of peremptory reform, the following quotation is from the Hobson report, made to Commissioner Batten:

"Within the last eighteen months or two years the association has not paid its claims promptly, not due to the lack of funds, for the bank has a balance to the credit of the Grand Fountain amounting to \$234,738.89, but to the fact that the bank was not in position to deposit the checks when presented. The deposits of the Grand Fountain constitute about 60 per cent of all deposits of the bank. The cashier of the bank is the treasurer of the Grand Fountain. Checks have been properly drawn when due and turned over to the cashier of the bank. The cashier has in his possession at the time of this examination over \$50,000 in checks which were being held up. He received no formal permission from the officers of the Grand Fountain to hold these checks, though it was fully understood by them that they were being held. The officers of the Grand Fountain are also the officers of the bank, and of all the other affiliated institutions.

UNION IS HURTFUL.

"Such an affiliation is detrimental to the association. The officers of the Grand Fountain, holding in trust and in fee simple the funds of the association, have no right to neglect their full duties to the policy holders of the organization and lend their influence towards the protection of an affiliated institution. Not only has the bank been fostered by withholding the checks of the association, but the Grand Fountain has loaned the bank \$21,100 of its mortgage loans and, in addition, has mortgaged its home office building for \$20,000 and turned this amount over to the bank, making a total of \$41,100.

"Under instructions from the department the officers of the bank, within the last three weeks, made arrangements to meet the outstanding checks of the association. It is clearly seen that the practice of protecting the bank at the sacrifice of the reputation of the association works a most severe hardship and should be discontinued. It is impossible for the officers to occupy the same offices in each affiliated organization and carry out, in good faith their full duties and responsibilities." — Times-Dispatch.

The Grand Fountain elected A. W. Holmes, Grand Worthy Master, last Thursday morning and Edward Ellis, Jr. was succeeded as Vice Grand Worthy Master by W. L. Anderson, of Pittsburgh, Pa.

NEW YORK BANK LOSES \$150,000

Lays Case Before the District Attorney.

THE DETAILS ARE WITHHELD

Other Banks May Also Be Losers in Loans on Doubtful Securities—Detectives Trail Man.

Officers of the Mercantile National bank, in lower Broadway, New York, have reported to the district attorney that they thought that the institution had lost in the neighborhood of \$150,000 through a man whose dealings with it are under severe scrutiny. Mr. Whitman wouldn't say who his visitors were nor would he name the institution.

There is in progress an investigation in which a financial concern is interested, but it is not in such shape that I can talk about it," was all the district attorney would say.

It was said in the criminal courts building that the man referred to is not any officer or employee of the institution that has started the inquiry in the district attorney's office, but an outsider who borrowed through the regular course of business, and it was alleged that the money was obtained by means either of securities of doubtful authenticity or commercial rating falsely secured. And it was furthermore said that before the investigation is ended other banks and trust companies — probably three — will figure as losers through the same man.

The man in question was himself in the district attorney's office during the afternoon and made a statement in the presence of the trust company's officials to Mr. Whitman. The fact that he wasn't arrested by Mr. Whitman's detectives indicates that the complainants themselves were not absolutely sure that their disquieting client had come in contact with the criminal law.

The man was followed out of the criminal courts building by central office detectives who are assigned to Mr. Whitman's office. He went to an uptown hotel, and there the detectives sat down to see that he didn't leave the jurisdiction. He was to all intents and purposes a prisoner, though the detectives didn't expect to make an actual arrest.

GIRL SHOTS HERSELF

Eloped From Chester and Tried Suicide When Arrested.

Ethel Pierce, a thirteen-year-old girl from Chester, Pa., attempted to kill herself the Chief of Police Goods, of Alexandria, Va., stepped into a hotel room to take her into custody and to arrest William Firth, Jr., twenty-seven years old, with whom she had eloped from her home. Physicians say she cannot live.

Firth, who is said to be the night ticket agent of the Pennsylvania railroad at Chester, and the girl, who is only thirteen years old, arrived at Alexandria, Va., which is about eight miles from Washington. They went to the Hotel Ramel and registered.

The Alexandria police were on the lookout for the couple. Chief of Police Goods went to the hotel and knocked on the door of the room they occupied. Firth opened the door and after a few words with Chief Goods acknowledged his identity. Immediately the girl, who was standing behind the door, shot herself through the temple with a 32-caliber revolver, inflicting what the physicians say is a fatal wound, and they state that she will not live.

Firth is held on the charge of abduction.

CHARGED WITH SMUGGLING

Baltimore Woman Accused of Bringing in \$10,000 in Jewelry.

Mrs. Louise Klein, sixty years old, who went to Philadelphia from Baltimore last Thursday, has been arrested by Keenan and O'Brien, city hall detectives, and accused of smuggling into this country jewels valued at \$10,000.

These, it is asserted, she has been attempting to sell in this city. According to the police, Mrs. Klein confessed to Captain of Detectives Souder that she had purchased the jewels in Holland and then had them set in Paris.

With the bag containing the jewels strapped about her waist, she landed in New York on Aug. 8 on the steamship New York from Brussels. She went first to Chicago, then to Baltimore and on to Philadelphia. The United States customs authorities have issued a warrant for Mrs. Klein.

IT CERTAINLY WASN'T.



Ellis—That apple that Eve gave Adam has been the seed of much trouble.
Tom—Yes; that was no seedless fruit.

LINCOLN

HAIR POMADE

MAKES KINKY HAIR SOFT REMOVES DANDRUFF KEEPS HAIR FROM BREAKING OFF

WHICH WAY WOULD YOU RATHER HAVE YOUR HAIR—SOFT AND LONG SO THAT YOU CAN PUT IT UP IN THE LATEST STYLE OR SHORT AND KINKY

KEEPS SCALP FRESH CLEAN AND WHOLE—SOME MAKES HAIR GROW LONG AND LUXURIOUS

A WOMAN'S JUST PRIDE IS HER HAIR

TO STRAIGHTEN OUT THAT KINKY, CURLY HAIR, PUTTING IT IN THE MOST PERFECT CONDITION TO BE COMBED INTO ANY SHAPE JUST TRY A BOTTLE OF LINCOLN HAIR POMADE.

There is no other preparation on earth to equal Lincoln Hair Pomade in producing soft, beautiful hair. Lincoln Hair Pomade is a natural hair cleanser—a natural promoter of growth and naturally reduces the hair to a straight and combed condition; but also supplies the hair with a silky sheen and gloss. No matter how rough or heavy your hair is now, no matter how hard or curly it may be, the use of Lincoln Hair Pomade will give you hair that can well be the envy of others. Lincoln Hair Pomade is the only highly recommended preparation for this purpose on the market.

It is Lincoln Hair Pomade you want, so refuse weak and inferior substitutes. Do not take anything that is claimed to be just as good, but insist on getting the genuine.

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